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INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

World Programme of Industrial Statistics

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present report contains an overview of work relating to the 1993 World Programme of Industrial Statistics at the national and international levels.

Section I provides a preliminary review of current national practices in industrial statistics with respect to the scope and frequency of inquiries covering the industrial sector; summarizes stated national intentions regarding participation in the 1993 World Programme (including a comparison with a similar exercise for the 1983 Programme); and links current national statistical programmes with plans to participate in the 1993 Programme.

Section II discusses two documents being prepared in connection with the 1993 Programme; a technical report on national strategies for measuring industrial structure and growth and a guide for the conversion from revision 2 to revision 3 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) in the compilation and reporting of industrial data.

Section III discusses the role of technical cooperation in industrial statistics in promoting national participation in the World Programme, including background information, activities in support of the 1983 round, a review of the current situation, and proposals and resources for the 1993 Programme.

Section IV provides points for discussion.

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CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	3
I. CURRENT NATIONAL PRACTICES AND PLANS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD PROGRAMME OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS	4 - 23	3
A. Current practices	6 - 11	4
B. The 1993 World Programme of Industrial Statistics	12 - 19	5
C. Links between current practices and plans	20 - 23	9
II. STATUS OF DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO THE 1993 WORLD PROGRAMME	24 - 31	10
A. Draft technical report on strategies for measuring industrial structure and growth	25 - 29	10
B. Guide to the conversion of ISIC for industry	30 - 31	12
III. TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES	32 - 58	12
A. Background	33 - 36	12
B. Activities in connection with the 1983 World Programme	37 - 40	13
C. The current situation	41 - 46	14
D. Proposals and resources for the 1993 World Programme	47 - 58	15
IV. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION	59	17

INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-sixth session, in February 1991, the Statistical Commission stressed the importance of the role of industrial statistics in the context of all economic statistics, including the System of National Accounts (SNA), and pointed out that industrial data were an essential basis for national accounts estimations and other applications. 1/

2. The Commission also reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on the World Programme of Industrial Statistics (E/CN.3/1991/18) and endorsed the continuation of the World Programme to cover as many countries as possible. The Commission endorsed 1993 as the reference year for the next World Programme, although there would be some variation, depending on national priorities. The Commission also expressed the view that the framework for the next World Programme should be kept very simple to help encourage wider country participation. Further, it agreed that the existing recommendations, International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, 2/ should remain the core document for the next World Programme, 3/ and emphasized the importance of technical cooperation for improving the World Programme in the context of national statistical capabilities. 4/

3. The Commission approved the inclusion of a report on industrial statistics in the provisional agenda for its twenty-seventh session. 5/ The Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination, at its fourteenth session, in 1991, requested the Statistical Division to expand the coverage of the report to "address broader aspects of industrial statistics, including current statistics beyond the 1993 World Programme, to provide for a preliminary discussion on needs for current industrial statistics at the twenty-seventh session of the Commission. The Working Group considered that the subject of current industrial statistics could then receive a more complete discussion at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission. Discussion would also be invited on ... technical cooperation needs for the 1993 World Programme." 6/ The present report conforms to the Working Group's request.

I. CURRENT NATIONAL PRACTICES AND PLANS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD PROGRAMME OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

4. Subsections A and B below address present and future dimensions of national industrial statistics programmes. Subsection A contains a preliminary profile on the present status of national data collection programmes, in terms of both the scope of economic activity surveyed and the frequency of enumerations. Subsection B summarizes the stated intentions of national statistical offices vis-à-vis participation in the 1993 World Programme of Industrial Statistics.

5. The two questionnaires on which the analyses are based differed in objective and content. While the questionnaire on national survey strategies

for measuring economic structure and growth (strategies questionnaire) requested detailed information on specific surveys and survey methods as well as statistical publications, the questionnaire on national intentions to participate in the 1993 World Programme of Industrial Statistics (national intentions questionnaire) addressed the future intentions of countries with respect to general questions of statistical policy. Nevertheless, the two sets of information may be linked. This is covered in subsection C.

A. Current practices

6. The information presented in table 1 is taken from the preliminary findings of a survey in which national statistical offices were asked to describe their non-agricultural economic statistics programmes. The survey was conducted by the Statistical Division for inclusion in the draft technical report on strategies for measuring industrial structure and growth (see sect. II.A below). The information is based on observations from 61 countries out of the 70 that have responded to the questionnaire to date (182 questionnaires were sent out). Although the scope of activity covered by the questionnaire includes all non-agricultural economic activities, the analysis presented here focuses only on the industrial sectors of the economy: mining, manufacturing, the utilities and construction. The analysis is also limited to the basic characteristics of national survey practices; the complete results will be available later.

Table 1. Scope and frequency of national inquiries relating to the industrial sector (preliminary results)

Status of infrequent inquiries	With annual or more frequent inquiry		No annual inquiry	Total countries
	Scope			
	Industry	General		
With infrequent inquiry - total	14	4	1	19
Scope				
Industry	8	1	-	9
General	6	3	1	10
No infrequent inquiry	39	3	-	42
Total countries	53	7	1	61

7. Of the 61 questionnaires reviewed here 16 are from developed countries, 40 from developing countries and 5 from countries with economies in transition to a market economy. These countries represent a variety of economic structures and regions.

8. The objective of this analysis is to review actual country practices in industrial statistics within the context of the international recommendations adopted by the Statistical Commission. The current standard on industrial statistics, International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, 2/ published in 1983, presents a model of a benchmark (infrequent) census combined with an annual survey. This model is described as follows:

> "The annual inquiry is regarded as the central inquiry of the system; however, an infrequent inquiry with complete coverage will provide detailed information to be used as bench mark data for other inquiries and for those countries that do not maintain up-to-date registers of their industrial establishments." 7/

The recommendations further state that:

> "The emphasis in the annual inquiry is on obtaining reliable estimates, in the most part, for fairly broad categories of the industrial activity of the country, with reliable figures for those narrower categories of industry of special significance in terms of economic growth." 8/

9. Findings from this preliminary analysis suggest that there is relatively limited use of the infrequent census/annual survey model mentioned above. Of the 61 countries whose questionnaire responses have been examined to date, only 14 (23 per cent) fit this pattern (i.e., they conduct a less frequent than annual census-type inquiry, accompanied by annual surveys of the industrial sector). Six of these countries combine an infrequent inquiry which includes all or most economic activities with an annual (or more frequent) inquiry relating specifically to industry.

10. Thirty-nine countries (63 per cent) carry out only annual (or in a few cases, monthly or quarterly) inquiries to measure industrial structure.

11. Seven of the remaining countries have no separate industrial statistics programme: industrial data may be collected in the context of a general economic inquiry, but no inquiry is specifically dedicated to the measurement of industry. 9/

B. The 1993 World Programme of Industrial Statistics

12. The 1993 World Programme of Industrial Statistics is the fourth in a series sponsored by the Statistical Commission, similar programmes having been sponsored for the years 1963, 1973 and 1983. The main purpose of these programmes is to encourage the orderly development of national inquiries into the structure and activity of the industrial sector, and to obtain benchmark data.

13. In 1992, the Statistical Division conducted a survey to find out whether countries intended to participate in the 1993 World Programme of Industrial Statistics. 10/ The survey was a repeat of an exercise carried out for the 1983 World Programme. Although the information available from countries at the time of the survey was subject to change, it was considered useful to identify at an early stage the specific factors that might be preventing countries from conducting a more comprehensive inquiry. In addition, the survey provided a basis for comparison between the two rounds of the World Programme, in terms of national participation rates. The results of the survey are shown in table 2.

14. As of August 1992, 99 countries or areas had responded to the questionnaire, 20 of which were developed countries, 68 were developing countries and 11 were countries in transition to a market economy. Of the 56 countries which indicated that they would participate, 33 planned an industrial inquiry based on an existing regular inquiry, with either greater establishment coverage, or more detailed or additional information, or both. Fifteen countries, expected participation to be in the form of a new inquiry. The remaining 8 countries indicated various other ways in which they would participate.

15. Of the 33 countries that were planning not to participate, 14 attributed their decision to the fact that resources were not available or an industrial statistics programme had not been developed; 3 indicated that the industrial sector would be included in another inquiry; 2 stated that there were statistical activities of higher priority and 2 stated that the programme was considered unnecessary due to limited industrial activity. Another 12, of which 9 were developed countries and 1 a country in transition, considered that such a programme was unnecessary because adequate means were already available for measuring industrial activity to satisfy national purposes.

16. Of the 10 countries which replied that no decision had been taken, 7 also indicated that they lacked resources or needed assistance to develop an industrial statistics system or to reorganize data according to international standards. The other 3 countries foresaw potential difficulties in full participation due to the incompatibility between aspects of their industrial statistics programmes and international standards.

17. It should be noted that, of the 43 countries that reportedly will not participate or had not made a decision on what to do at the time of the survey, 21, including countries in transition to market economies, have reported needing financial assistance or other forms of technical cooperation.

18. Table 2 also compares the above survey results with the results of the corresponding survey conducted in association with the 1983 round. Although the 1993 returns are still incomplete, it should be noted that, of the 56 countries reporting thus far that they planned to participate, 23 had not so planned for the 1983 round. Also, among the 33 countries planning not to participate in the coming round, 19 had expressed their intention to participate in 1983. At this early stage in the tabulation of the results of the 1993 survey, it can only be said that the net gain (23) in intentions to

Table 2. Reported national intention to participate in the 1993 and 1983 rounds of the World Programme of Industrial Statistics a/

1993 World Programme status (as of August 1992)	1983 World Programme status				Total countries
	Planning to participate	Planning not to participate	Undecided	Did not receive or reply to questionnaire	
Planning to participate	33	7	-	16	56
Planning not to participate	19	2	1	11	33
Of which, reasons:					
Lack of resources/no industrial statistics programme	5	2	-	7	14
Adequate means available	10	-	-	2	12
Included in another inquiry/other	4	-	1	2	7
Undecided	2	2	1	5	10
Did not reply to questionnaire	31	13	-	44	88
Total countries	85	24	2	76	187

a/ A country or area was defined as "participating" if it was planning to compile more data on industrial activity than it compiled through its regular (e.g., annual) industrial inquiries.

/...

participate is approximately offset by the net loss (19), compared to the 1983 round. However, it should also be mentioned that 10 of the 19 countries "lost" for this round are among the 12 reportedly having adequate means available for measuring industrial activity (see para. 19).

19. The regional distribution of the countries or areas planning to participate in the 1993 round as of August 1992 is shown in table 3. Percentages of respondent countries planning to participate are also shown, although the response rates are still too low to support any statement on patterns at this time.

Table 3. Regional distribution of countries or areas that intend to participate in the 1993 World Programme of Industrial Statistics as of August 1992 a/

Regional grouping	Respondents to the questionnaire		Respondents intending to participate		Total countries or areas
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Africa	21	40	13	62	52
Latin America and the Caribbean	19	51	12	63	37
Asia and the Pacifc	31	66	19	61	49
Western Asia	4	31	3	75	13
Europe b/	24	67	9	38	36
All countries or areas	99	53	56	57	187

a/ A country or area was defined as "participating" if it was planning to compile more data on industrial activity than it compiled through its regular (e.g., annual) industrial inquiries.

b/ Including Canada, Israel and the United States of America.

C. Links between current practices and plans

20. To review future plans for industrial statistics programmes at the country level and to examine the extent to which "participation" in the 1993 World Programme as currently defined could have implications for change in national strategies for measuring industrial structure and growth, the two data sets described in subsections A and B above were linked. The results, shown in table 4, refer to 48 of the 61 countries in the preliminary sample of countries whose strategies questionnaires have been analysed and which have also completed the national intentions questionnaire. Of these, 29 indicated that they planned to participate in the next round of the World Programme, 17 reported that they would not participate and 2 were undecided.

21. Table 4 shows trends similar to those that led to the decision to re-examine the international recommendations in the light of national practices. Twenty of the 29 countries planning to participate in the current round of the World Programme also indicated that they would use an existing inquiry as the basis of their participation, which for these countries implies no overall change in the national strategy for measuring industrial structure. This is consistent with much of the anecdotal evidence reported through the regional commissions and the discussion during the twenty-sixth session of the Statistical Commission.

22. Of the 17 non-participating countries, 8 are developed and 2, although classified as developing, also have strong industrial statistics programmes. Most of these 10 currently conduct an annual industrial inquiry which is fairly comprehensive. For these countries, the main reason given for non-participation was either "availability of adequate means for measuring industrial activity" or "insufficient resources". However, since at least some resources for measuring industrial activity would by definition be available in such countries, "insufficient resources" in this context may be interpreted to mean no anticipated increase in resources to be allocated to industrial statistics programmes. This suggests that 10 of the non-participating countries do not perceive any benefit from additional effort in connection with the World Programme. The remaining 7 non-participants are primarily island countries in which the contribution of industry to the gross domestic product is relatively small.

23. Table 4 also shows that, although developing countries make up only half of the group of non-participating countries, they account for 21 of the 29 countries reportedly planning to participate, while 3 of the remaining countries are economies in transition. The predominance of developing and transitional economies among those planning to participate underscores a continued need for technical cooperation in the development of national industrial statistics programmes.

Table 4. Intentions to participate in the 1993 World Programme of Industrial Statistics among countries responding to country practices questionnaire

1993 World Programme status	Developed	Developing	In transition	Total countries
Will not participate	0	9	-	17
Expect to participate	5	21	3	29
Basis of inquiry				
Existing	5	13	2	20
New	-	8	-	8
Do not know	-	-	1	1
Undecided	1	-	1	2
Total countries	14	30	4	48

II. STATUS OF DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO THE 1993 WORLD PROGRAMME

24. In reviewing the various options for the next round of the World Programme of Industrial Statistics, as outlined in the previous report on this topic (E/CN.3/1991/18), the Statistical Commission at its twenty-sixth session recommended that the existing International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics 2/ be retained as the core document, and indicated that the framework for the World Programme should be kept very simple, to encourage wider country participation. The Commission did, however, request that the Statistical Division prepare a technical report setting out the various strategies for compiling industrial statistics, and it assigned first priority to the conversion of industrial data from revision 2 to revision 3 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). The work in these two areas is described below.

A. Draft technical report on strategies for measuring industrial structure and growth

25. The technical report is intended as a first step towards reconsidering what constitutes an appropriate focus for the international programme in industrial statistics, taking into account current data needs and priorities as reflected in national survey practices.

26. The request for this report arose out of the discussion of industrial statistics by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session. The Commission considered a number of possible factors to account for the observed slow growth of the international industrial statistics programme despite three rounds of the decennial World Programme of Industrial Statistics. Among these factors was the possibility that the basic problem may reside in the international recommendations themselves, in particular in the concept of an integrated system of industrial statistics consisting of (a) an infrequent (e.g., quinquennial or decennial) benchmark enumeration and (b) in the intervening years, a series of annual surveys covering various subsets of the statistical universe. To explore that possibility, the Statistical Division, in collaboration with the Institute of Social Studies Advisory Service (ISSAS) of the Netherlands, is preparing a draft document entitled "Strategies for measuring industrial structure and growth".

27. As the first such effort in this direction, the document examines national data collection procedures in industrial statistics against the background of the international recommendations. The document first summarizes the perennial problem in industrial statistics that the censuses traditionally viewed as the foundation of an integrated industrial statistics programme are expensive to carry out, and in many countries the industrial directories developed through such censuses are not practical to maintain and soon become too out of date to provide an adequate sampling frame for annual industrial surveys. The resultant gaps and overlaps that can occur in both coverage and scope of activity are described, and it is suggested that the traditional strategy outlined under (a) and (b) in paragraph 26 above does not serve the need to monitor industrial structure and change, which is the main purpose of an industrial statistics programme.

28. The document then reviews the theoretical options for obtaining estimates of industrial structure, as well as their strengths and weaknesses. Among the options is an integrated approach in which the traditional census/annual survey model is replaced by the concept of developing, annually, estimates for the entire universe of non-agricultural economic establishments. This is described as a more pragmatic approach to both survey methods and stratification criteria, using as a point of departure what is readily available at the national level for tapping the various segments of the statistical universe. Readily available sources would include any census or survey containing information that could serve as the basis for a sampling frame (e.g., population and housing censuses or establishment counts), along with those public sources that could identify important establishments (e.g., stock exchange listings, registers of public corporations and lists of public sector units, which provide information on the structure and activities of establishments). The important establishments, however defined, are fully enumerated separately. The structure and activity of the residual are then developed through sampling techniques that from year to year gradually build up to the desired total statistical profile for the non-agricultural sectors of the economy as a whole. The sampling procedures will vary in detail according to national circumstances.

29. The document also provides the results of a United Nations questionnaire on national strategies for measuring industrial structure and growth, and reviews current national practices. The major characteristics of national industrial statistics programmes are described, and are categorized in terms of the strategies that they reflect for providing estimates of industrial structure and activity.

B. Guide to the conversion of ISIC for industry

30. To serve as a practical guide for national statistical offices in making the conversion from revision 2 to revision 3 of ISIC in the classification of their industrial establishments, the Statistical Division has drafted a document entitled "Conversion from ISIC revision 2 to revision 3 for industrial statistics".

31. The purpose of this document is to minimize the burden of implementing revision 3 of ISIC in the classification of industrial establishments, particularly for those national statistical offices that have been using a classification that is the same as or convertible to revision 2. The document consists of two sets of tables comparing the two revisions for industry. The first set contains tables of one-to-one correspondence, showing the differences in structure between the two revisions at the most detailed level necessary to express the one-to-one relationship; the second set indicates the adjustments necessary for conversion from revision 2 to the three-digit level of revision 3, to facilitate international reporting or comparison of industrial data.

III. TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

32. At its twenty-sixth session the Statistical Commission recognized the great importance of technical cooperation for improving national participation in the World Programme and emphasized that it should be provided in a timely manner, particularly because some countries had had to suspend participation in the 1983 round owing to resource problems. 11/

A. Background

33. Since its inception the Commission has promoted technical cooperation in statistics and has adopted resolutions designed to provide it. In industrial statistics, the World Programme has served as a focal point for technical cooperation activities.

34. At its eleventh session, in 1960, while considering the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Inquiries, the Commission adopted a resolution which was designed, inter alia, to provide technical assistance (manuals, seminars, expert assistance, regional consultations, etc.) in the planning and conduct of inquiries for the 1963 World Programme. 12/

35. At its twelfth session, in 1962, the Commission noted that such technical assistance had been and continued to be given, and supported further efforts in that regard. 13/

36. At its twenty-first session, in 1981, while endorsing the 1983 World Programme, the Commission recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council in which, inter alia, it was noted that the limited success of past programmes in industrial statistics had been attributed primarily to the lack of technical support services for the developing countries. The multilateral and bilateral agencies were urged to provide resources, within the framework of their technical cooperation activities, to help developing countries to implement their plans for the Programme. 14/

B. Activities in connection with the 1983 World Programme

37. According to available information, technical cooperation activities in connection with the 1983 World Programme consisted of four regional training workshops carried out by the regional commissions, three interregional training courses, the provision of regional advisers and the translation into Arabic of the international recommendations for the 1983 World Programme.

38. Details on the regional training workshops may be found in the report of the Secretary-General on the World Programme of Industrial Statistics (E/CN.3/1991/18), which was submitted to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-sixth session. As for interregional training activities, two extensive courses on industry and handicraft statistics were conducted at the Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries, prior to two regional workshops held in Africa. The first, given in English, was held from 4 March to 26 June 1981. The course was attended by participants from 18 countries of Asia, Africa and the Caribbean region. The second course, given in French, was held from 2 September to 6 December 1981, and was attended by participants from 16 countries of Africa and the Caribbean region. In addition, the International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC) of the United States Bureau of the Census held a workshop on industrial statistics at its training facility from 12 September to 7 October 1983. The workshop was funded by the United States Agency for International Development.

39. The services of a regional advisor on industrial statistics were provided to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) by the former Federal Republic of Germany for two years, beginning in July 1983. The adviser undertook missions to 19 developing countries in the region for the improvement of their industrial survey systems. Regional advisers were also available in the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), although it has not been possible to determine how extensively they were actually engaged in industrial statistics programmes.

40. The main technical cooperation activity carried out by ESCWA was the preparation of a translation into Arabic of the Recommendations for the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics. 15/ The translation was distributed to all national statistical offices in the Arabic-speaking countries and potential data users in the region.

C. The current situation

41. At its fourteenth session the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination noted that technical cooperation needs for the 1993 World Programme should be included in the present report.

42. For a number of years, industrial statistics has formed a very small part of the Statistical Division's technical cooperation programme, particularly at the country level. While other organizations (e.g., the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Bank, regional development banks and various bilateral programmes) are involved in supporting country-level technical cooperation in the field of general industrial statistics, it appears that relatively higher priority is being given to other areas of statistical development by both donor agencies and developing countries. Since data on industrial activity is important, both in its own right and as an input to any overall assessment of the economy, ways must be found to impress upon both developing countries and potential donors the importance of expanded activity at the national level. It is hoped that the ad hoc task force on industrial statistics established by the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination will consider ways to increase support in this area.

43. In the meantime it is clear that, as in the past, training is seen as an important component of the World Programme. For example, the regional commissions were recently contacted by the Statistical Division regarding their views on challenges and special problems in promoting greater participation in the World Programme. Each expressed its needs in terms of workshops. Moreover, the two regional commissions (the Economic Commission on for Europe (ECE) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)) that did not hold workshops during the 1983 round have indicated their desire to do so for the coming round.

44. The ECE rationale in wanting to hold a workshop was to provide countries in transition with a proper orientation to United Nations standards for industrial statistics. The national statistical offices of those countries have expressed similar needs in their responses to the United Nations survey of national intentions to participate in the coming round of the World Programme (e.g., the need for a translation into Russian of the existing recommendations 2/).

45. The expressed purpose of ECLAC was remedial, that is, its purpose was to redress the current constraints on industrial statistics programmes that have resulted from both the financial crises in many countries of the ECLAC region and the high priority attached to the 1990 round of population and housing censuses. The ECLAC region did not hold a training workshop during the 1983 round of the World Programme.

46. An important new element in the envisaged training workshops would be the emphasis on strategies for ensuring a flow of timely and reliable data on industrial structure, growth and productivity, including the role of both current and benchmark inquiries in that process. The new "Strategies" document (see paras. 26-29 above), along with the existing recommendations, 2/ would be the central documentation for the workshops. Moreover, based on country replies to a survey on implementation and use of international statistical classifications, 16/ an expanded module on ISIC would appear to be important. It is hoped that the guide to the conversion of ISIC for industry, which is in the final stages of preparation by the Statistical Division (see paras. 30 and 31 above), will be of use in this regard.

D. Proposals and resources for the 1993 World Programme

47. At its twenty-sixth session the Statistical Commission noted that the vast majority of developing countries which participated in the 1983 World Programme were also represented in one of the regional training workshops. Accordingly, the Commission expressed the wish that the workshops should again play an important role. 11/

48. Although all five of the regional commissions have expressed interest in holding regional workshops, to date none has located financial resources to cover the cost. ESCWA has made some preliminary contacts with the Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining to identify possible funding sources for a workshop, but so far nothing has materialized. The others have turned to the United Nations system, but the prospects at the present time are uncertain.

49. Even though the question of regional workshops is still not resolved, several organizations have reported that they are supporting other activities considered relevant to the 1993 round of the World Programme. The sources and nature of this support are outlined below.

1. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

50. As part of its technical cooperation contribution in support of the 1993 World Programme of Industrial Statistics, UNIDO has been collaborating with the International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC) on a model industrial statistics programme carried out in a country named "Industria". The "Industria" project is a sequel to "Providencia," a similar model programme prepared earlier by ISPC.

51. At the request of the Statistical Division, UNIDO recently reported on its ongoing technical assistance activities that are relevant for industrial statistics in the World Programme sense. UNIDO is currently engaged in the delivery of all statistical and computer inputs involved in: (a) installation of information systems, including identification of user needs, collection, processing, and publication of data, design of statistical output, and information analysis; (b) software development and application, including in-house development of data entry, data processing, report-writing software customized to industrial statistics and application of these software to information systems; (c) in-house training of project counterparts in the use of UNIDO software; and (d) industrial statistics lectures for students from developing countries delivered by UNIDO staff at institutions conducting postgraduate courses or seminars.

52. Recipients of UNIDO technical assistance would be national or regional and they would belong to the public, private or non-governmental category. Crossing the two characteristics six categories are obtained. National recipients include statistical offices, planning offices, ministries, producers' associations. Regional recipients include secretariats of official international organizations of developing countries and international non-governmental organizations (e.g., the Association of ASEAN Iron and Steel Producers or the Association of Islamic Chambers of Commerce).

53. As regards funding, UNIDO reports that approximately $2 million to $3 million are disbursed yearly on its technical cooperation activities in statistics. The exact figure allocated to industrial statistics is difficult to determine. The funds may come from UNDP, trust funds, the Industrial Development Fund of UNIDO, or such international financial organizations as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

2. Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries (Munich Centre)

54. At this time, the Munich Centre has already carried out two training courses, both of which include elements that are relevant for the World Programme. The title of the first course, for French-speaking countries, was "Statistique sur l'appareil productif dans le contexte de l'ajustement structurel". The course was held in Munich from 22 April to 27 July 1991. Twenty participants from 14 African countries participated.

55. The second course, for English-speaking countries, was entitled "Industrial and handicraft statistics within the framework of structural adjustment". It was also held in Munich, from 1 April to 3 July 1992. Twenty participants from 18 countries of Africa, Oceania and the Caribbean attended.

3. International Statistical Programs Center of the United States Bureau of the Census

56. ISPC held a workshop entitled "Conducting an economic census: a case study", from 5 to 23 August 1991. Ten participants from 4 of the developing regions attended.

57. During 1991 ISPC also revised its training curriculum in economic statistics to broaden the content and increase the flexibility of its offerings. The strong orientation towards the internationally recommended standards for statistics has been retained. In addition, courses have been set up on integrated systems of economic statistics, on standard classifications for economic statistics and on surveys of small-scale and household industries.

58. The new seven-month programme focusing on economic statistics will be held at ISPC facilities from 4 January to 30 July 1993. Related ongoing programmes covering sampling and statistical methods, survey and census methods and computer processing and information systems are scheduled to begin on 27 August 1993.

IV. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

59. The Commission may wish:

(a) To comment on the results of the survey on national intentions to participate in the 1993 World Programme;

(b) To discuss technical cooperation needs for the 1993 World Programme;

(c) To discuss timely modalities for serving technical cooperation needs;

(d) To discuss broader aspects of industrial statistics, including current statistics beyond the 1993 World Programme;

(e) To consider the additional information that would be required for the more complete discussion on current industrial statistics that is scheduled by the Working Group for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission;

(f) To suggest changes that would make the guide on the conversion of ISIC for industrial statistics more useful to national statistical offices and data users.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 5 (E/1991/25), para. 89.

2/ International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No.48, Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XVII.8).

3/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 5 (E/1991/25), para. 100 (e).

4/ Ibid., para. 100 (a), (h) and (j).

5/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. A, draft decision. The draft decision was adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991 (Council decision 1991/310).

6/ Report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination on its fourteenth session (E/CN.3/1993/2), para. 58.

7/ International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics ..., para. 23.

8/ Ibid., para. 31.

9/ For the remaining country, the infrequent inquiry reported for industry was a one-time event and is therefore presumably unrelated to the annual inquiry currently carried out, which is more general in scope.

10/ For purposes of the questionnaire, a country or area was defined as "participating" if it was planning to compile more data on industrial activity than it compiles through its regular (e.g., annual) industrial inquiries.

11/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 5 (E/1991/25), para. 98.

12/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/3375), para. 41, resolution 2 (XI).

13/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/3633), paras. 30 and 32.

14/ Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 2 (E/1981/12), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I. The draft resolution was adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 (Council resolution 1981/1).

Notes (continued)

15/ Part One, General Statistical Objectives; Part Two, Organization and Conduct of Industrial Censuses, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 7, pts. 1 and 2 (United Nations publications, Sales Nos. E.81.XVII.11 and E.81.XVII.12).

16/ For a description of this survey and its results, see the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of ISIC rev. 3 and the Provisional CPC (E/CN.3/1993/7).